

## Fuel Board May Be Revived to End Coal Crisis

Interstate Commerce Commission to Take Step Unless Criticisms of the Priority Order Are Ended

Will Act to Avert Famine

Plight of Big Public Utilities Here Declared Unchanged; Supply Low

Morgan T. Donnelly, Public Service Commissioner, has just returned from Washington, where he attended a conference of representatives of public utilities, the National Coal Association and the Interstate Commerce Commission on the present serious coal stringency. He declared yesterday that the Interstate Commerce Commission is considering the restoration of the fuel administration unless the present opposition from certain quarters to the coal priority orders now in effect is withdrawn and the situation shows some tangible improvement.

Commissioner Donnelly intimated that the coal situation, particularly as far as supplies in the bins of the leading public utilities of this city are concerned, is as serious as it was two weeks ago.

Mr. Donnelly said that a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission asked him whether it would be possible to introduce police powers in New York for the equitable distribution of coal.

Mr. Donnelly replied that the Public Service Commission stood ready to give every aid possible, but could not assume to dictate just where the coal should go.

According to Commissioner Donnelly, chief opposition against the present priority orders comes from the South, Middle West and Northwest.

"I feel sure," he said, "that something is going to be done by the Interstate Commerce Commission to save New York from a coal famine this winter. I was questioned by the commission and told the members what it means to this city and what the present situation is. I told them the utilities now have their backs to the wall."

The order issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission providing for the allotment of all open top cars to the coal carrying trade, in the hope that it would enhance the quantity of shipments to this city and other seriously affected points, has still nine days to run. It came into effect on June 21 and was to continue for thirty days.

Thus far, however, it was pointed out by public utilities officials, the order has failed to ameliorate the coal shortage in this city.

At the office of the Public Service Commission it was stated that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has about six days' supply on hand, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company two days' supply. The situation as far as the Consolidated Gas companies are concerned, it was said, is about the same. There has been no improvement. Other public utilities are in a worse plight.

Within the last two days 17,200 tons of coal reached this city. That is about 10,000 below the city's normal daily supply.

Coal Chiefs Fail

In Shipment Plan

Operators Are Unable to Find a Way to Move Next Winter's Supply

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Bituminous coal operators meeting here to-day failed to work out any plan to bring about immediate shipment of next winter's coal to the Northwest, although agreeing that the problem of obtaining the dumping of 4,000 cars daily until November at Great Lakes ports for movement to that territory hinged entirely on car supply.

There was no indication that any concrete plan would be presented for the joint conference of the operators and

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Railroad Executives at New York Wednesday. The operators' conference, however, will continue to-morrow, but its session is expected to be devoted largely to discussion of questions that the operators' committee will present to the railroad men.

The committee selected to represent the operators in Wednesday's conference also was chosen as a permanent one to function on all questions relating to car supply. D. B. Wentz, president of the National Coal Association, was selected as chairman of the committee, and the other members chosen were: J. D. A. Morrow, secretary of the National Coal Association; J. P. Walsh, of Pittsburgh; W. L. Andrews, of Fairmont, W. Va.; C. P. White, of Cleveland; C. F. Honnold, of Chicago, and J. G. Bradley, of Dundon, W. Va.

General complaint was made by the operators that the railroads were not strictly obeying the Interstate Commerce Commission's thirty-day priority order giving preference to the mines in the assignment of open top cars. Apparently, the operators interpreted the order as requiring the assignment of all open top equipment to the mines, but some charged "willful violations" on the part of the carriers. Ohio operators were understood to have declared that 200 coal cars in their territory had been allocated to ship pipe to the Texas oil fields since the issuance of the commission's order.

Two proposals for solving the coal problem were rejected by the operators after having been suggested by a committee named by the general conference. Establishment of a zone system restricting the sales territory of the operators with a view of shortening car mileage was rejected after operators had complained that such a plan would cause them to break contracts.

The other proposal for a division of the coal supply for the Northwest among mines in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois and Indiana also was rejected after the meeting had been informed that contracts have already been made for coal of the Northwest's supply.

At the meeting, which was open only to operators, reports were made that the average daily delivery of coal for the Northwest amounted to only 1,675 cars, practically one-half of the quantity said to be needed as insurance against a coal famine in the states at the head of the lakes next winter. The operators declared the small deliveries were due entirely to lack of transportation.

20 Years for Attacking Girl

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 12.—Frank Smith, nineteen, who pleaded guilty to attacking a Vassar graduate on June 8 last, was to-day sentenced by County Judge Arnold to twenty years in Sing Sing prison. This is the maximum term under the law.

## State Wins First Victory at Trial Of 20 Communists

Court Rules That Acts Prior to Passage of Illinois Sedition Act May Be Used to Prove Conspiracy Case

CHICAGO, July 12.—The state to-day claimed its first victory in the trial of William Bross Lloyd, millionaire member of the Communist Labor Party, and nineteen other alleged officers of that organization, when Judge Hebel ruled that activities of the defendants prior to the passage of the Illinois Sedition Act could be utilized as evidence.

The defendants are charged with conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the government.

The opening statement by the state, presented by Lloyd D. Heath, Assistant State Attorney, contained a résumé of the alleged acts of the defendants which the state said it would attempt to prove. It dealt with the activities of the alleged radicals in endorsing and adjoining ideas, which Mr. Heath said, were promulgated in Soviet Russia.

An attempt was made to enforce these ideas in Seattle and in Winnipeg by general strikes, the prosecutor said. Mr. Heath charged that Lloyd, in various speeches, openly said that in order to attain the ends of the Communists the present form of government must be overthrown, by force and arms.

The "comrades," said Mr. Heath, were advised to dynamite banks and armories in order to obtain funds, arms and ammunition with which to destroy the government.

At the conclusion of the state's statement, attorneys for the defense obtained permission to defer making an opening statement until later.

Joseph A. Zinnman, of New York, a shorthand reporter; Cornelius U. Brown, a detective sergeant connected with the bomb squad of the New York City Police Department; and Nathan Elkin, a Brooklyn printer, were the first witnesses called by the prosecution.

Their testimony dealt principally with their knowledge of the activities of the Left Wing conference held at the Manhattan Lyceum, New York City, in June, 1919. Elkin testified he printed the official organ of the Left Wing, called "The Revolutionary Age."

He declared he printed 16,000 copies of the first edition, which were paid for by Benjamin Gitlow, of New York, who, he understood, was identified with the movement.

George F. Cumerow, special agent of the Department of Justice, was the last witness called. Mr. Cumerow said he was under special orders to "cover" the Communist Labor Party Convention of September, 1919. He pointed out eight of the defendants in the courtroom who he said were present at those meetings.

Among the defendants in court to-day were Ludwig Lere, of New York City, and Edwin Pirth, of Indianapolis. The Illinois sedition act, under which the defendants have been indicted, carries penalties of fines of \$500 to \$1,000 or imprisonment of six months to a year for some sections and penitentiary sentences up to ten years for violation of other sections.

Girl Burglars, 11 and 6, Trapped Stealing Plate

"Burglars!" exclaimed Mrs. Pinkus Halle, of 2043 Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn, when she and her husband returned home Sunday evening and found a suitcase in the dining room packed with silverware. "Burglars!" said Mrs. Halle, moved about wildly. And the search for the intruders began.

Mrs. Halle went next door and phoned for the police and Mr. Halle, clutching a poker, moved about stealthily, tiptoeing from one room to the next. In

the bathroom the "burglars" were found, one a girl of eleven and her sister, aged six. The eleven-year-old girl admitted rather audibly that she was Nellie Gasco and that her sister's name was Louise.

In the Children's Court yesterday morning Nellie and Louise pleaded guilty to an attempt to rob the Halle home. They confessed that they got into the house by removing a screen from the bathroom window. The police say the two little girls live at 8662 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. They were placed in the care of the Children's Society pending sentence.

Brown Bottles in Plane Cause Navy Court Martial

Ensigns on Trial to Determine Contents; Daniels's Dry Order Violated, Is Charge

When Ensigns Windsor H. Cushing and Frank Lamb, both of the flying corps of the navy, flew in a seaplane from the Bahamas Islands to Miami, Fla., 114 brown bottles flew with them. Whether or not these bottles contained whisky is something that a Judge Advocate and the United States government are trying to determine.

If they did the two ensigns are guilty of violating Order No. 99, which is the no bone-dry order of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.

Testimony concerning the Bahamas, booze and brown bottles was offered yesterday when the defendants were placed on trial before a general court-martial at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Witnesses have been summoned from the South and West.

Lieutenant Hugh Cuthrell, acting commander of the naval air station at Key West, was the principal witness for the prosecution. He said he saw the machine when it landed off his station and that he came across the 114 brown bottles when he made an examination of the seaplane. These bottles later were dumped overboard.

Lieutenant Cuthrell said that all members of the crew told him that the bottles had been stored aboard the ship by natives at Bimini, the Bahamas. The departure of the seaplane caused such a bustle none of the crew was able to say whether the bottles were just bottles or whether they were filled with liquor.

Hospital Workers Named In Ellis Island Escapes

Immigration officials investigating the methods by which about forty immigrants detained for various reasons on Ellis Island have made their escape in the last three months and entered the country unlawfully said yesterday several hospital attendants are implicated.

It was found these attendants have been keeping boats on Island No. 2. Three of the boats were burned yesterday by order of the hospital authorities.

Superintendent P. A. Baker said that while officials were arresting a hospital attendant last Saturday for aiding a stowaway to escape, another alien fled from the same hospital.

Elyon H. Uhl, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, took charge of the investigation yesterday.

Tax Receipts in France Exceed Budget Estimates

PARIS, July 12.—The receipts for taxes during June amounted to 907,000,000 francs, exceeding the budget estimates by 277,000,000 francs.

The tax receipts for the first six months of the year exceeded the estimates by 1,634,000,000 and exceeded the same period in 1919 by 1,915,000,000 francs.

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## U. S. May Permit Convicted Man to Journey to Poland

Gouled, Sentenced for Army Contract Fraud, Says He Wants to Open Relations Between Manufacturers

If satisfactory arrangements can be made, it was decided yesterday, the government will accept an additional surety bond on behalf of Felix Gouled and permit Gouled to journey to Poland to bring about relations between Polish and American manufacturers of cotton goods.

Gouled is under sentence of seven years' imprisonment in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta and is out on bond of \$10,000 pending final determination of his case by the United States Supreme Court. He was convicted in October, 1919, of defrauding the United States in a contract for army raincoats.

Gouled's application was opposed by John S. Joyce, Assistant United States District Attorney, who told Judge Howe that, were the application granted, Gouled would be compelled to traverse enemy country en route to Warsaw and that there was a probability that he would not come back.

In his application Gouled says: "That by reason of your petitioner's standing in the trade concerning the production and sale of cotton goods and fabrics, and because of your petitioner's knowledge of that business and its condition in both the United States and Poland, your petitioner was approached by a very large cotton converting firm and by the Polish government to bring about a relation between the manufacturers of cotton goods in Poland and the merchants and manufacturers of cotton goods in the United States, which will result in the development of the industry in both countries."

"Your petitioner had numerous con-

ferences with the various cotton converters and with the Polish official purchasing bureau and has sent a great deal of time and effort in bringing the parties together and establishing an understanding between them whereby business could be done between manufacturers of cotton goods and the Polish bankers."

Letters endorsing the plan from the Polish purchasing bureau and from the Lamport Manufacturers' Supply Company, of this city are attached to the petition. Judge Howe decided to permit Gouled to make the journey to Poland if arrangements can be made for additional bond to guarantee his return to the United States within three months.

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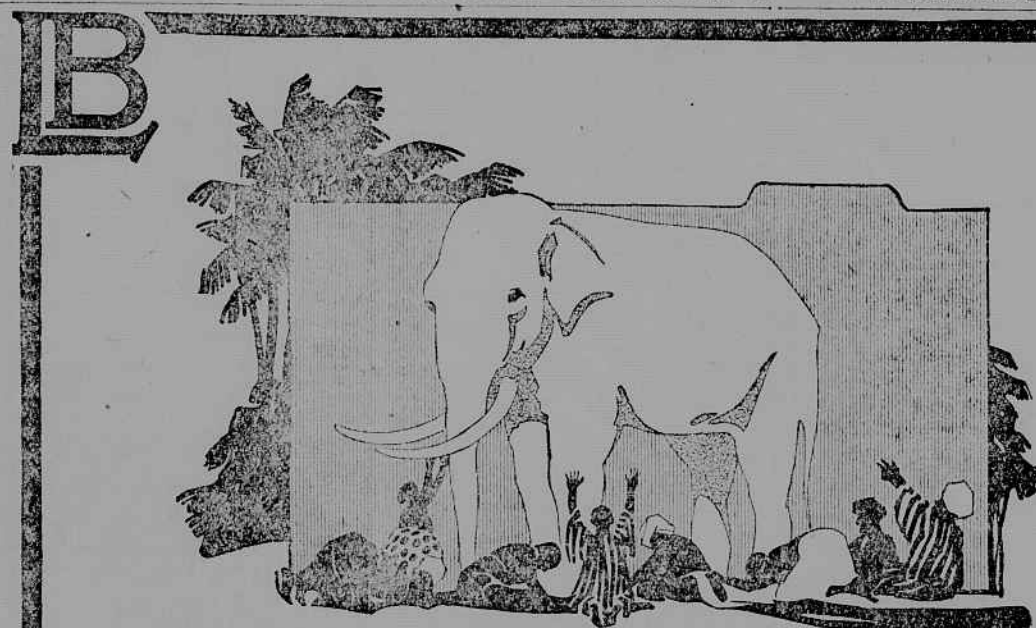
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